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| **Amplitude** | Height of a wave crest from the undisturbed level (Central line) |
| **Asteroid** | A rock orbiting the sun between Mars and Jupiter |
| **Big bang** | The scientific explanation for the start of the Universe. |
| **Comet** | A rocky lump held together by frozen gases and water that orbits the sun. |
| **Continental drift** | The idea that continents move. |
| **Core** | The Earth’s core is made of iron, solid at the centre and liquid above. |
| **Crust** | A rocky layer at the surface of the Earth. |
| **Earthquake** | Movement of tectonic plates |
| **Erosion** | The movement of solids at the Earth’s surface. |
| **Frequency** | The number of waves past a point in a second. |
| **Fusion** | Stars release energy when small nuclei join together and make new elemants |
| **Galaxy** | A collection of thousands of millions of stars held together by gravity. |
| **Light pollution** | Light made by humans that causes a problem for astronomers. |
| **Light year** | The distance light travels in a year |
| **Longitudinal waves** | ‘push and pull’ waves – vibrations are parallel to the direction of wave travel. |
| **Mantle** | A thick layer of rock beneath the Earth’s crust. |
| **Milky Way** | The galaxy in which the sun and it’s planets are located |
| **Nebula** | Cloud of gas |
| **Nucleus** | The centre part of an atom |
| **Oceanic ridge** | A line of underwater mountains in an ocean. |
| **P waves** | Seismic waves that are longitudinal. |
| **Parallax** | A way of measuring the distances to star. |
| **Peer review** | The process of scientists evaluating some work or an idea. |
| **Red shift** | Distant galaxies have spectrums shifted towards the red end. |
| **Rock cycle** | The way rocks change from one type to another. |
| **S waves** | Seismic waves that are transverse. |
| **Sea-floor spreading** | The way of forming new ocean floor at oceanic ridges. |
| **Seismic waves** | Vibrations that travel through the Earth after an Earthquake. |
| **Solar system** | The sun and objects that orbit around it. (Planets,moons, comets, asteroids). |
| **Sun** | The star nearest Earth |
| **Tectonic plates** | Giant slabs of rock that makes up the Earth’s outer layer. |
| **Transverse waves** | Sideways waves – vibrations are perpendicular to the direction of wave travel. |
| **Universe** | Everything in space |
| **Wave speed** | The speed at which each crest moves**.** |
| **Wavelength** | The distance from one crest to the next one. |